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# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

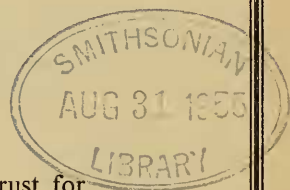
**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 1. SECTION A. Part A.26. Pp. 305—358**

Particulars of action in regard to the Rulings given in *Opinions* 1 to 16 and in *Declarations* 1 to 9 taken by the International Congress of Zoology in the period 1948—1955 and by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the same period

(Note :—The immediately preceding Part of this Section was published as Part 25 of Volume 1 on 28th February 1947 and contained a re-issue of *Opinion* 16.)



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# APPENDICES

TO

## SECTION C OF VOLUME 1

- Appendix 1.**—Action taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, in regard to interpretations of the *Règles* given by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in *Opinions* 1 to 16.
- Appendix 2.**—Action taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, in regard to the matters dealt with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the *Declarations* (*Declarations* 1 to 9) based upon Resolutions adopted by it in the period up to the end of its Session held at Padua in 1930.
- Appendix 3.**—Action in regard to individual names and books cited in *Opinions* 1 to 16 taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the period 1948-1955.

AUG 25 1955





## APPENDIX 1

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, PARIS, 1948, AND BY THE FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, COPENHAGEN, 1953, IN REGARD TO INTERPRETATIONS OF THE "RÈGLES" GIVEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN "OPINIONS" 1 TO 16

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

At Paris in 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature reviewed the *Opinions* in which it had given interpretations of the *Règles* and submitted recommendations to the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology for the incorporation of those interpretations into the *Règles*, either in their original form or in some modified manner. The recommendations so submitted were approved by the Paris Congress. Of the sixteen (16) *Opinions* dealt with in the present volume, eleven (11) were expressly concerned with problems of interpretation. The Rulings given in nine (9) of these eleven *Opinions* (*Opinions* 1-7, 10, 16) were incorporated into the *Règles*, in whole or in part, by the Paris Congress, while the Rulings given in the remaining two *Opinions* (*Opinions* 8 and 9) were cancelled, the first as being incorrect, the second as having no meaningful content. In addition, provisions based upon *obiter dicta* in two other *Opinions* (*Opinions* 14 and 15) were incorporated into the *Règles*. In the case of three of the *Opinions* dealt with in the present volume (*Opinions* 4, 6 and 8) the provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Paris Congress of 1948 were modified or revised by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953.

2. It is considered that it would be misleading to close the present volume without giving an account of the way in which the interpretations of the *Règles* given in the *Opinions* included in it

have since been dealt with by the Thirteenth (Paris, 1948) and Fourteenth (Copenhagen, 1953) International Congresses of Zoology. It has accordingly been decided to annex to this volume the present Appendix containing a description of the action taken in this matter by the foregoing Congresses.

### Opinion 1

#### “ The meaning of the word ‘ indication ’ in Art. 25A ”

3. The Ruling given in *Opinion 1* was divided into two separately lettered paragraphs, the first concerned with the interpretation of the expression “ indication ” in relation to specific names, the second, with the interpretation of that expression in relation to generic names. These paragraphs were followed by an unlettered sentence (rejecting museum labels and the like as indications). The second portion of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* was dealt with by the Paris Congress in advance of the remaining portions. Later, the Congress, taking note of the decision already reached on this portion of the Ruling given in this *Opinion*, adopted a consolidated decision covering both the two main portions of that Ruling. The concluding portion was dealt with at the same time, being then interpreted as applying equally to both the lettered portions.

4. The issue raised by the second paragraph of the Ruling given in *Opinion 1* involved an important question of principle, for, although under that paragraph a generic name published without a verbal definition or diagnosis for the nominal genus so established was an available name only if it had a designated type species or an indicated type species (under Rules (b), (c) or (d) in Article 30), the restriction so imposed had been overlooked or ignored by many later zoologists who had accepted a generic name as possessing the status of availability if at the time of its being first published, the names of previously established nominal species were cited as being the names of species of the genus concerned. On the other hand, other zoologists had gone even further

in the opposite direction than had *Opinion 1*, these zoologists refusing to accept any generic name not published with a verbal definition or diagnosis for the genus so named. From an extensive canvas of opinion among representative specialists undertaken by a group of Washington zoologists before the opening of the Paris Congress it was clear that those zoologists who accepted generic names published without a verbal diagnosis but with cited nominal species were in a large majority (Hemming, 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 3 : 32—36). In the light of the expression of opinion so secured, the Commission at Paris recommended that the relevant portion of the second paragraph of the Ruling given in *Opinion 1* should be reversed. The Commission further recommended that, in conformity with the amendment of Article 25 adopted by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology, Budapest, 1927, the whole of the portion of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* in relation to generic names should be limited in such a way as to apply only to names published before 1st January 1931. Simultaneously with the action described above the Commission cancelled as being no longer applicable the portion of the Ruling given in *Opinion 1* (Section (B) (3)) which had been reversed by the decision just taken. The following is the text of the revised decision in regard to the meaning to be attached to the expression "indication" in relation to generic names reached by the Commission and approved by the Congress in this matter (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 80) :—

That Proviso (a) to Article 25 should be so amended as to secure that a generic or subgeneric name published before 1st January, 1931, shall be available under that Article as from the date of its original publication not only when (as at present) it was then accompanied by a definition or description or when the genus was monotypical or when a type species was designated or indicated by the original author when publishing the name but also when the name, on being first published, was accompanied by no verbal definition or description, the only indication given being that provided by the citation under the generic or subgeneric name concerned of the names of one or more previously published nominal species.

5. Having reached the foregoing decision on the only aspect of the Ruling in *Opinion 1*, which raised any point of principle, the Commission at a later stage at the same meeting agreed upon the following recommendation to the Congress for dealing

with the remaining portions of the Ruling given in the foregoing *Opinion* and for incorporating the decision already taken in regard to the second portion of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 149) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear, as regards generic names and specific trivial<sup>1</sup> names published prior to 1st January, 1931 :—

- (a) that a specific trivial name is to be accepted as having been published with an "indication" if it is published (i) with a bibliographical reference to a previously published definition or description, or (ii) in conjunction with a figure (illustration), or (iii) as a substitute for a previously published name which is invalid as a homonym ;
- (b) that a generic name is to be accepted as having been published with an "indication" if it is published (i) with a bibliographical reference to a previously published definition or description, or (ii) in the manner agreed upon at the meeting noted in the margin, or (iii) as a substitute for a previously published name which is invalid as a homonym ;
- (c) that neither a reference to a museum label nor to a museum specimen nor to a vernacular name is to be accepted as an "indication" either for a generic name or for a specific trivial name.

The decision referred to in Point (b)(ii) above is the decision which has been quoted in paragraph 4 of the present paper.

6. Consequent upon the adoption of the decisions quoted in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, the Commission repealed the whole of *Opinion* 1 "for interpretative purposes, that is to say, for all except historical purposes" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

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<sup>1</sup> By a decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 21, Decision 17) the expression "specific name" was substituted for the expression "specific trivial name" as the expression to be used to denote the second term of the binominal combination (in future, to be styled "binomen") constituting the name of a species.

**Opinion 2****“ The Nature of a Systematic Name ”**

7. The Ruling given in *Opinion 2* contained a rejection of any name based upon a hypothetical form. The following is the text of the recommendation submitted by the Commission, and approved by the Paris Congress, for the incorporation into the *Règles* of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 144) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that a name based upon a hypothetical form has no status in zoological nomenclature. Example : The generic name *Pithecanthropus* Haeckel, 1866, being the name of a genus based upon a hypothetical species, has no status in zoological nomenclature and does not preoccupy the generic name *Pithecanthropus* Dubois, [1894], the name of a genus based upon a known species.

8. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the Commission repealed the whole of *Opinion 2* except for historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

**Opinion 3****“ The Status of Publications Dated 1758 ”**

9. Part—but part only—of the Ruling given in *Opinion 3* was incorporated into Article 26 of the *Règles* by the Eleventh International Congress of Zoology, Padua, 1930. The adoption of this procedure involved certain practical inconveniences, for it made it necessary, in order to ascertain the status of names published in 1758 in works other than the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus, to make a close study of Article 26 as amended by the Padua Congress and of the portion of the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*. When the Commission at its Paris Session came to consider this *Opinion* it recommended that the portion of the Ruling given in it which had not already



been included in the foregoing Article should now be incorporated as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 151):—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that any work published in the year 1758 is to be treated as having been published subsequent to the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus and therefore subsequent to the starting point of zoological nomenclature.

10. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion 3* was repealed, except for historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

#### Opinion 4

##### “ Status of Certain Names Published as Manuscript Names ”

11. The following is the text of the recommendation submitted by the Commission, and approved by the Paris Congress, for the incorporation into the *Règles* of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 145—146):—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that a manuscript name acquires status in zoological nomenclature only when it is validly published, and on being so published, is published in conditions which satisfy the requirements of the provisos to Article 25, and that the status of a manuscript name, so published, is not affected by the question whether the author by whom it is published accepts it as an available name or sinks it as a synonym.

12. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion 4* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

13. After the Paris Congress, objection was taken by certain zoologists to the incorporation in the *Règles* in the manner shown in paragraph 11 above of the Ruling given in *Opinion 4*. Arrangements were accordingly made for this question to be considered by the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature summoned to be held at Copenhagen in July 1953. This subject was accordingly entered on the Agenda for the Colloquium as Case No. 33 (1953, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 10 : 299—354). The following is an extract from the Report

of the Colloquium setting out the revised decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 in this matter (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63—64, Decision 115) :—

115. *Rejection, as from a specified future date, of names published in synonymies without independent descriptions* : The Colloquium recommends that the decision taken in Paris in 1948 to incorporate in the *Règles* the substance of the ruling given in *Opinion 4* regarding the status of names published in synonymies without independent descriptions (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 145—146) be repealed and that the following provisions, illustrated by appropriate examples, be adopted in its place :—

- (1) As from a date to be prescribed by the International Commission and incorporated in the forthcoming edition of the *Règles*, no name shall acquire availability by virtue of being published in a synonymy without an independent indication, definition or description or, in the case of a generic name, without the names of any included species being expressly cited in connection therewith.
- (2) Where, prior to the introduction of the new provisions, a name (whether generic or specific) published in a synonymy (whether generic or specific), has been brought into general use, it shall be deemed to be available if it is generally accepted.
- (3) Where there is a difference of opinion on the question referred to in (2) above, the matter is to be referred to the International Commission for decision.
- (4) Any name, whether generic or specific, originally published in a synonymy and accepted under the procedure specified in (2) or (3) above is to be accepted as an objective synonym of the name with which it was originally synonymised.

**Further clarification of the status of manuscript names when first published with an “ indication ” and of names when so published after having previously been published as “ nomina nuda ”**

14. When in Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology agreed, to incorporate in the *Règles* a provision containing the substance of the Ruling given in *Opinion 4* (a decision which, as explained in

paragraph 11 above, was later reversed by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953), consideration was given also to a question relating to the status (a) of a name which, after having been given an irregular currency as a manuscript name, is ultimately published with an "indication", (b) of a name which prior to being published with an "indication" had been published as a *nomen nudum* which had been raised in Note 5 of the Editorial Notes annexed to the re-issue of *Opinion 4* re-published in the present volume (: 110). The Commission then recommended and the Congress agreed (a) to insert a provision in the *Règles* dealing with the subject raised in the Editorial Note referred to above, and (b) to insert in Article 25 of the *Règles* a *Recommandation* deprecating both the publication of names which had already become known through having been used as manuscript names and also the re-publication with an indication of names previously published as *nomina nuda*. As shown in paragraph 15 below, the first of these decisions is affected to a small but limited extent by the decision of the Copenhagen Congress to reverse the decision of the Paris Congress in relation to *Opinion 4*; the second of the foregoing decisions by the Paris Congress is entirely unaffected by the action in regard to the foregoing *Opinion* taken later by the Copenhagen Congress. The following are the texts of the decisions taken by the Paris Congress in this matter:—

- (a) *Clarification of the status (i) of a name when published with an "indication" after having previously been given an irregular currency through being used as a manuscript name and (ii) of a name when similarly published after having been previously published as a "nomen nudum"* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 563):—

That words should be inserted in the provision which, on the recommendation of the Commission (at the 6th Meeting (Conclusion 18) of their Paris Session), it had now been agreed to insert in Article 25 of the *Règles* to give effect to the decision embodied in *Opinion 4*, making it clear that it was immaterial for the purpose of that provision whether an author, when publishing a manuscript name or re-publishing with an indication (including the citation of the name in question in the synonymy of a species or subspecies having a validly published name), definition or description a name previously published only as a *nomen nudum*, expressly states that he is so doing or whether an author



publishing or, as the case may be, re-publishing, such a name attributes that name to some previous author in the erroneous belief that that name had been validly published by that author or as a tribute to the author by whom the name in question had been originally proposed either in manuscript or published as a *nomen nudum*.

- (b) *Insertion in the "Règles" of a "Recommandation" deprecating (i) the publication of names previously used in an irregular manner as manuscript names and (ii) the re-publication of names previously published as "nomina nuda"* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 563—564) :

That a *Recommandation* should be inserted in Article 25 of the *Règles* strongly condemning (a) the publication of names which had previously existed only as manuscript names and (b) the re-publication of names which had previously been given an irregular currency through having been published as *nomina nuda*, and urging any author who might consider that for some special reason it was important that such a name should be published or, as the case may be re-published, expressly to draw attention to the action which he was taking.

15. *Modification of the decision by the Paris (1948) Congress quoted in paragraph 14(a) of the present paper following upon the decision by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress to reverse the decision taken by the Paris Congress in regard to "Opinion" 4* : As has already been explained (paragraph 14 above) the decision in regard to the status (i) of a name when published with an "indication" after having previously been used as a manuscript name and (ii) of a name when re-published with an "indication" after having previously been published as a *nomen nudum* quoted in paragraph 14(a) above has been automatically modified in one respect as the result of the decision by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress to reverse the decision in regard to the codification of the Ruling given in *Opinion* 4 taken by the Paris Congress in 1948. The portion of the decision under reference which must be regarded as having been revoked by the Copenhagen Congress consists of the words referring to the status of names published in synonymies without an independent "indication" which appear in lines 9 to 11 of the Official Record of that decision as printed on page 563 of volume 4 of the

*Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, namely the words “ including the citation of the name in question in the synonymy of a species or subspecies having a validly published name ”.

### Opinion 5

#### “ Status of Certain Pre-Linnaean Names Reprinted Subsequent to 1757 ”

16. At its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that the Ruling given in *Opinion 5* should be incorporated into the *Règles* in the following form (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 150) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that a name which, by reason of having been published before the starting point of zoological nomenclature (i.e. prior to 1st January 1758), possesses no status under the *Règles* does not acquire such status if, when re-published after 1757, it is simply reprinted with its original diagnosis, it being necessary, if such a name is to acquire rights under the *Règles*, that, on being re-published, it should be reinforced by being adopted or accepted by the author by whom it is re-published.

17. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion 5* was repealed except for historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

### Opinion 6

#### “ The Case of a Genus ‘ A ’ Linnaeus, 1758, with two species ‘ Ab ’ and ‘ Ac ’ ”

18. At its Session held at Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, to incorporate into

Article 30 of the *Règles* the Ruling given in *Opinion 6*, subject to the important clarification noted below, and subject also to the limitation of the application of that Ruling to generic names published prior to 1st January 1931. This latter limitation was required in order to bring that Ruling into harmony with the amendment to Article 25 made by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology, Budapest, 1927. The clarification made by the Paris Congress consisted of the insertion of words to make it clear that the acceptance of the principle of elimination embodied in the Ruling given in this *Opinion* was of a strictly limited character, the Ruling being applicable only to the case (a) where the genus concerned was established without a designated or indicated type species and with two, but not more than two, included species and (b) where one of the included species is later designated or indicated as the type species of a new monotypical genus. The following is the text of the recommendation approved by the Paris Congress in this matter (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 157) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where, prior to 1st January 1931, a genus established without a designated or indicated type species contains two, but not more than two, originally included nominal species and later the same or another author designates or indicates one of those nominal species as the type species of a new monotypical genus, that action automatically constitutes the selection of the remaining species as the type species of the original genus.

19. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion 6* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 165—166).

20. During the preparations for the meeting of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature arranged to be held at Copenhagen in July 1953, a proposal was received in favour of the deletion from the *Règles* of the provision embodying the clarified version of the Ruling given in *Opinion 6* given in paragraph 18 above. This proposal was accordingly placed on the Agenda for the Colloquium, where it appeared as Case No. 45 (1953, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 409—410). This proposal was approved in the following terms by the Fourteenth International Congress of

Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 72, Decision 135) :—

135. *Type species of a nominal genus established with only two included species, of which one has been made the type species of a monotypical genus : repeal of ruling given in "Opinion" 6* : The Colloquium recommends that the action taken in Paris in 1948 when the ruling in *Opinion 6* was incorporated into the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 157, Conclusion 30) should be revoked, that is, that the *Règles* should no longer provide that, when a nominal genus is established with two included nominal species but without designated or indicated type species and one of these species is later designated or indicated as the type species of a newly established monotypical nominal genus, such action is to be taken as constituting an automatic selection of the remaining nominal species to be the type species of the original genus. At the same time, the Colloquium recommends that protection should be accorded in any case where, on the faith of *Opinion 6*, the species currently accepted as the type species of any given nominal genus has been determined in the foregoing manner and where, without such protection, it would be necessary to change the type species of the genus concerned.

### Opinion 7

**“ ‘Opinion’ rendered on the Interpretation of the Expression  
‘ n.g., n.sp. ’ Under Art. 30A ”**

21. At its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission submitted a recommendation to the Congress for the incorporation into Rule (a) in Article 30 of the Ruling given in *Opinion 7*, subject to two qualifications similar to those imposed in connection with the codification of the Ruling given in *Opinion 6* (paragraph 18 above), namely (a) that that Ruling applied only to generic names published before 1st January 1931, and (b) that it applied only where the formula “ n.g., n.sp. ” (or equivalent formula) was used for the genus concerned in relation to not more than one species. The following is the text of the recommendation approved by the Paris Congress in this matter (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 153) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where, prior to 1st January 1931, the name of a nominal genus was published without a designated or indicated type species, but the formula "n.g., n.sp." or an exactly equivalent formula was employed in relation to that nominal genus and to one but not more than one new nominal species described thereunder, the employment of such a formula is to be taken as constituting the designation of the nominal species in question as the type species of the nominal genus concerned.

20. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion 7* was repealed except for historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

### Opinion 8

#### **" On the Retention of ' ii ' or ' i ' in Specific Patronymic Names Under Art. 14(c) and Art. 19 of the International Code "**

23. At its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission considered jointly the question of the procedure to be followed (a) where a specific name based upon a modern patronymic was formed in the genitive singular otherwise than (as prescribed by the third paragraph of Article 14) by the addition of a specified termination to the exact and complete name and (b) where, in the case of a name based upon the patronymic of a man the termination used was a double " i " (as " -ii ") instead of a single " i " (as " -i ") as prescribed in the foregoing Article. The recommendation in this matter submitted by the Commission to, and approved by, the Paris Congress prescribed that all infringements of Article 14 and certain other specified Articles should be subject to automatic correction by later authors. The text of the provision so agreed to be inserted in the *Règles* was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 68) :—

That provisions should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear :—

- (a) that, where a name is published in a form or in a manner which contravenes any of the provisions contained in Articles 14—16,



18 or Article 20, the error so committed is automatically to be corrected by subsequent authors ;

- (b) that, where a name is originally published in a form or in a manner which contravenes any of the Articles specified in (a) above but later that error is removed by the name being corrected or by the form of its citation being altered, as the case may be, the name in its corrected form or with its corrected mode of citation ranks for purposes of priority from the date on which it was originally published in an incorrect form or in an incorrect manner and is to be attributed to the author by whom it was so published and not to the author by whom it was corrected or by whom it was first cited in a correct manner ;
- (c) that, where a name is validly emended in accordance with the provisions of Article 19, that name ranks for purposes of priority from the date on which it was originally published in an incorrect form and is to be attributed to the author by whom it was so published ;

24. At the same time that the Commission submitted the foregoing proposals to the Paris Congress, it cancelled *Opinion 8* on the ground that “ the interpretation of the *Règles* contained in ” it “ was incorrect ”.

25. In the period prior to the opening of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature at Copenhagen in July 1953 a proposal was received that a provision should be inserted in the *Règles* which would exempt from correction an infringement of the provision in Article 14 that the termination to be attached to the modern patronymic of a man when such a patronymic was used as the basis for a specific name formed in the genitive singular should be a single “ i ” (as “ -i ”). The proposal so received was entered on the Agenda of the Colloquium as Case No. 15 (1953, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 222—225). When the Copenhagen Congress came to consider the problems associated with Article 14, it decided to reduce to the fullest extent possible the provisions in this Article which should have mandatory force, infringements of which would remain subject to automatic correction by later authors, and for this purpose expressly enumerated the provisions which were to retain this character. Among the provisions so enumerated was the provision that a specific name based upon the patronymic of a man and formed in the genitive case must be

based upon the exact and complete form of that patronymic. This was the provision which had originally appeared in the third paragraph of Article 14 and which had been clarified by the Paris Congress (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 205, 206, Point (1)). As regards names of the above kind for which the termination used by the original author consisted of a double "ii" instead of a single "i", the Copenhagen Congress agreed to insert a provision in the *Règles* making the use of the double "ii" permissible, while adding a *Recommandation* that the use of a termination consisting of a single "i" was to be preferred. The text of the foregoing decisions is as follows :—

- (a) *Decision by the Copenhagen Congress retaining as a mandatory provision the provision in Article 14 that, where a specific name based upon the modern patronymic of a man is formed as a noun in the genitive singular, the exact and complete patronymic is to be included in the specific name so formed (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. : 51—52, Decision 86) :*

. . . . The recommendation now submitted is that :—

- (1) the mandatory portion of Article 14 shall be confined to the following :—

. . . . .

- (b) the last paragraph of the existing Article as clarified in Paris in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 205—206, Point (1)(b)) (that is, the provision relating to the formation of specific names based upon modern patronymics in the genitive case), . . . .

- (b) *Decision by the Copenhagen Congress to remove from the mandatory category the provision in Article 14 that the termination to be added to a specific name based upon the patronymic of a man and formed in the genitive singular shall consist of a single "i" (as "-i") (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. : 54, Decision 91) :*

91. *Formation of specific names in the genitive singular based upon modern patronymics of men :* The Colloquium recommends that, in place of the existing provision which requires that, where a specific

name based upon a modern patronymic of masculine gender is formed in the genitive singular, that name is to be formed by adding the termination “-i” to the patronymic concerned, there shall be inserted a provision that in such a case the terminations “-i” and “-ii” are permissible variants, the differences between them having no nomenclatorial significance. In addition, however, the Colloquium recommends that a *Recommandation* should be added stating that the termination consisting of the single letter “i” is to be preferred to that consisting of a double “i”.

### Opinion 9

#### “ The Use of the Name of a Composite Genus for a Component Part Requiring a Name ”

26. The Ruling given in *Opinion 9* was as follows :—“ The decision as to whether the name of a composite genus, when made up wholly of older genera, is tenable for a component part requiring a name, depends upon a variety of circumstances. There are circumstances under which such a name may be used, others under which it may not be used (Art. 30) ”.

27. When at its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission came to consider the question of the incorporation into the *Règles* of the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*, it decided to cancel this *Opinion* “ because it contained no effective decision ” (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 335).

### Opinion 10

#### “ Designation of Genotypes for Genera Published with Identical Limits ”

28. At Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that the Ruling given in *Opinion 10* should be



clarified and limited in its application to names published before 1st January, 1931 and that, as so clarified, it should be incorporated in the *Règles*. The decision so taken was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 156) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where, prior to 1st January, 1931, two or more genera with identical limits (i.e. with the same included nominal species) were formed independently by different authors and neither genus or none of the genera had a designated or indicated type species, any of the included nominal species may be subsequently selected by the same or another author to be the type species of either or all of the genera concerned.

29. Consequent upon the foregoing decision, the whole of *Opinion* 10 was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 165—166).

#### Opinion 14

##### “ The Type Species of ‘ *Etheostoma* ’ Rafinesque, 1819 ”

30. This *Opinion*, being concerned only with the determination of the type species of a particular genus, did not purport to give a general interpretation of any provision of the *Règles*. Nevertheless, the Ruling given in this *Opinion* did, in fact, contain an important interpretation of Rule (g) in Article 30, for it implicitly laid down the principle that an author selecting a type species for a genus without a designated or indicated type species is to be assumed to have identified correctly the species which he so selects. The problem here elucidated is the previously somewhat neglected counterpart of the problem raised by the question whether an author establishing a nominal genus and designating a type species for the genus so named should in all circumstances be assumed to have correctly identified the species so designated, a question which for many years after the adoption of *Opinion* 14 was to remain a subject of discussion and disagreement.

31. In the case of the issue elucidated implicitly in the Ruling given in *Opinion* 14 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 157—158). :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where, prior to 1st January, 1931, a genus was established without a designated or indicated type species and at any time after the date of publication of the generic name in question an author selects one of the originally included nominal species to be the type species but, in doing so, himself misidentifies the species which he so selects, that selection is not invalidated by reason of the error so committed.

32. Consequent upon the foregoing decision, the portion of *Opinion* 14 containing an interpretation of the *Règles* [i.e. the portion not concerned with the question of the type species of the genus *Etheostoma* Rafinesque, 1819] was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

### Opinion 15

“ ‘*Craspedacusta sowerbii*’ Lankester, 1880, n.g., n.sp. vs. ‘*Limnocoelium victoria*’ Allman, 1880, n.g., n.sp., a Fresh-Water Medusa ”

33. *Opinion* 15, like *Opinion* 14, was concerned with a problem raised in connection with an individual nomenclatorial problem, but in this case also an unsettled question of policy was involved. In this case the major issue was what constituted “ publication ” for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*. No answer was then given by the Commission on that major issue, the problem raised by the particular name which formed the subject of the application then under consideration being disposed of by the adoption of the following limited and negative pronouncement in the Ruling (then styled “ Summary ”) of *Opinion* 15 :—“ Presentation of a paper before a learned society does not constitute publication in the sense of the Code ”. In addition, however, the portion of the main body of the *Opinion* headed “ Discussion ” contained

the following *obiter dictum* of a general character :—“ Publication, in the sense of the Code, consists of the public issue of printed matter ”. Although this pronouncement did not appear in the Ruling given in this *Opinion* and did not therefore form part of the decision then taken by the Commission (as contrasted with the personal view entertained by the writer (the late Dr. C. W. Stiles) of the “ Discussion ” paragraph in the body of the *Opinion*), the total lack of authoritative guidance on the vital question of what constitutes “ publication ” for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles* led many zoologists, in default of anything better being available, to guide themselves in their day-to-day work by the foregoing formula. Only once again during the inter-war years did the Commission approach the problem of “ publication ”. This was in *Opinion* 51 published in 1912. This *Opinion*, like *Opinion* 15, was concerned with an individual problem (the status of a book entitled *Museum Calonnianum*) and, again, as in *Opinion* 15, the question of “ publication ” was not dealt with by the Commission itself in the Ruling given in this case, appearing only in the “ Discussion ” paragraph written by Dr. Stiles. On this occasion, however, he claimed that the formula given in *Opinion* 15 had represented a pronouncement by the Commission itself. After quoting the sentence in *Opinion* 15, given above, Dr. Stiles proceeded as follows :—“ The qualifying word ‘ public ’ in this definition indicates that the printed matter in question is not intended for special persons only or for a limited time, but that it is given to the world, or used in the nature of a permanent scientific record ”. Here matters rested until the meeting of the Commission held in Paris in 1948. During this long period the problem of what constituted “ publication ” for the purposes of zoological nomenclature had become more difficult owing to the development of the practice of distributing papers containing new names which were reproduced by some method other than “ printing ”, for this development called in question the meaning to be attached to the expression “ printed matter ” as used in the formula enunciated in the “ Discussion ” paragraphs in *Opinions* 15 and 51.

34. At its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission took the view that it was essential that a definition of the meaning to be attached to the expression “ divulgué dans une publication ”

as used in Article 25 should be included in the *Règles* without further delay. At the same time the Commission formed the conclusion that the present was one of the cases where in the interests of nomenclatorial stability it was desirable that a more lenient definition should be adopted for books or papers already distributed than was either necessary or desirable in future cases. The recommendation submitted by the Commission to, and approved by, the Congress was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 215—221) :—

(a) That, either in Article 25 or at some other appropriate point in the *Règles*, there should be inserted provisions prescribing :—

(i) that a name made public, *prior to midnight G.M.T. (Greenwich Mean Time), 31st December 1950/1st January 1951*, is to be deemed to have been made public in a publication (“divulgué dans une publication”) only if the document containing the name satisfies both of the following conditions :—

( $\alpha$ ) it must have been reproduced either by printing or by some other mechanical method of reproduction which secures that every copy is identical with every other copy ;

( $\beta$ ) it must be a document issued for purposes of record and therefore of consultation by interested persons and must accordingly not be a document issued for exclusive consideration by special persons only, or only for particular purposes or for a limited time ;

(ii) that a name made public, *subsequent to the point of time specified in (i) above*, is to be deemed to have been made public in a publication (“divulgué dans une publication”), only if the document containing the name satisfies all of the following conditions :—

( $\alpha$ ) it must have been made public in conditions which satisfy the requirements both of section ( $\alpha$ ) and of section ( $\beta$ ) of (i) above ;

( $\beta$ ) it must be reproduced on paper, and with ink, of quality and durability sufficient to offer a reasonable prospect of permanency ;

( $\gamma$ ) where the document containing the name is distributed by, or on behalf of, its author to certain selected persons, at least some copies must also be placed on sale or made available for issue free of charge to any institution or person who may apply for a copy ;

(iii) that, where there is any reasonable doubt as to whether a given book or paper has been made public in conditions which satisfy the requirements of section (i) or section (ii) above, as the case may be, and therefore as to whether new names contained therein have been made public in a publication (“divulgué dans une publication”), the question should be referred forthwith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for decision ;

(b) that, associated with the provisions specified in (a) above, provisions should be inserted in the *Règles* making it clear that a new name is not to be deemed to have been made public in a publication (“divulgué dans une publication”) if the only action or actions to make that name public consists or consist of :—

- (i) the deposit of the paper containing the new name in a public library or in the library of a scientific institution, however that document may have been reproduced ;
- (ii) the mention of the new name in a paper presented orally before a meeting of any kind ;
- (iii) the affixing of the new name on the label attached to a museum specimen ;

.....

35. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Opinion* 15 was cancelled “for interpretative purposes” [i.e. for purposes other than the interpretation of the names cited in the title of that *Opinion*] (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 221).

### Opinion 16

“The Status of Prebinomial Specific Names (Published Prior to 1758) Under Art. 30D ”

36. The Ruling given in *Opinion* 16 extended the provisions in Rule (d) in Article 30 (type species by absolute tautonymy) in such a way as to secure that a genus should be deemed to have had its type species determined under the foregoing Rule if at the time when the generic name concerned was first published there was placed in it a species in the synonymy of which was cited a



pre-1758 univerval species—name consisting of the same word as that adopted for the generic name.

37. At Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, to incorporate in the *Règles* the Ruling given in the foregoing *Opinion*, subject to two conditions, namely (1) that it should be made clear that the proposed provision applied only where a tautonymous pre-1758 univerval species name was cited in the synonymy of not more than one of the originally included species, and (2) that the application of the provision was limited to generic names published before 1st January 1931. The following is the text of the decision taken in this matter (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 155) :—

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where, prior to 1st January 1931, a genus was established without a designated or indicated type species and where in the synonymy cited for one, but not more than one, of the included nominal species there was cited a name which, prior to 1758, had been published as a univerval specific name and that name consists of the same word as the name of the new genus to which the species in question was referred, the nominal species under which the pre-1758 tautonymous univerval specific name was cited as a synonym is the type species of the genus by absolute tautonymy.

38. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, the portions of *Opinion* 16 which contained interpretations of Articles of the *Règles* [i.e. the whole of the Ruling given in this *Opinion* other than that relating to the names cited as examples] were repealed for interpretative purposes, that is to say, for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 165—166).

**APPENDIX 2****ACTION TAKEN BY THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, PARIS, 1948, IN REGARD TO THE MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN THE "DECLARATIONS" ("DECLARATIONS" 1 TO 9) BASED UPON RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY IT IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF ITS SESSION HELD AT PADUA IN 1930**

By **FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

In the year 1943 a review of the whole of the records of the Sessions held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at successive International Congresses of Zoology was undertaken by the Office of the Commission for the purpose of cataloguing the Resolutions on various subjects affecting zoological nomenclature which had at different times been adopted by the International Commission. Two of these Resolutions (those relating respectively to the Code of Ethics and the grant to the Commission of Plenary Powers) were well known, having commonly been printed with the unofficial versions of the Code published at various dates during the inter-war years, but the remainder had for the most part fallen into oblivion. In order to remedy this situation, it was decided formally to incorporate all the Resolutions in question as units in a new series to which the term "Declaration" was assigned.

2. The total number of Resolutions of a general character which had been adopted up to, but not including, the Session held by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935 which, under the foregoing decision, required to be embodied in *Declarations*, amounted to nine. Of these, five had been adopted by the

Commission at its Session held in Monaco in 1913, three at its Session held at Budapest in 1927, and one at its Session held at Padua in 1930. These Resolutions were accordingly embodied in *Declarations* 1 to 9. These *Declarations* were rendered on various dates in 1943 and all were published in that year with the exception of *Declaration* 9 which did not appear until May 1944. In view of the fact that the Resolutions embodied in these *Declarations* had all been adopted by the Commission during the period covered by the publication of *Opinions* 1—133, it was decided to publish these *Declarations* in volume 1 of the present work, that being the volume reserved for the re-publication of the foregoing *Opinions*. At the same time the title of the work was adjusted to the new situation by the addition of the words “and *Declarations*” after the word “*Opinions*”.

3. The subject matter of the foregoing *Declarations* was reviewed by the International Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948, and the greater part of the Rulings given in these *Declarations* was then, on the advice of the Commission, incorporated into the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology. It is considered that it would be undesirable to close the present volume without furnishing an account of the action so taken by the Paris Congress. It has accordingly been decided to include particulars of the action so taken in the present Appendix.

### Declaration 1

#### “Code of Ethics to be observed in the re-naming of homonyms”

4. *Declaration* 1, which embodied a Resolution adopted by the International Commission at its Session held at Monaco in 1913, was designed to discourage the precipitate re-naming of junior homonyms until the original author himself had had an opportunity of publishing a new name for the taxon concerned. At



its Session held at Lisbon in 1935 the Commission had under consideration a request that it should assume powers to take disciplinary action in the case of serious infringements of the Code of Ethics adopted at Monaco. The Commission took the view, however, that the assumption of such powers lay outside the scope of the duties which it was fitted to discharge. It accordingly refused to undertake the additional duties proposed. At the same time the Commission reaffirmed its full support for the Resolution prescribing the Code of Ethics which it had adopted in 1913. The supplementary decision so taken by the Commission at its Lisbon Session was later promulgated as *Declaration 12* (1944, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : xvii—xxiv).

5. At Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that a new Article should be inserted in the *Règles* embodying the substance of the Resolutions relating to the Code of Ethics previously promulgated in *Declarations 1 and 12*. The text of the decision so taken was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 167) :—

That there should be inserted in the *Règles* an Article laying it down that, when a worker notices that a generic or subgeneric name or a name of a species, subspecies or infra-subspecific form published as a new name by an author who is alive at the time of the foregoing discovery is invalid by reason of being a homonym and requires to be replaced, the author making such a discovery should notify the author by whom the name in question was published and, before himself publishing a substitute name, should, so far as practicable, give the original author an opportunity of so doing, it being made clear that the observance of the foregoing provision is a matter to be left to the proper feelings of individual workers, it not being part of the duties of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to investigate or pass judgment upon alleged contraventions of this provision.

6. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Declarations 1 and 12* were repealed in 1948 for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).

**Declaration 2**

**“ On the importance of avoiding the issue of authors’ reprints or separates in advance of the publication of the work or journal in which the paper in question is to be published ”**

7. *Declaration 2*, which embodied a Resolution adopted by the International Commission at its Session held in Monaco in 1913, was designed to discourage the issue of pre-prints of papers containing new names, this being a practice which experience had shown was calculated to lead to confusion and which invariably led to bibliographical difficulties. Already by the time of the adoption of the Resolution later embodied in *Declaration 2*, the Commission had received an application dealing with an individual case in which a name (*Amphimerus* Barker) for a new genus of Trematodes had appeared in a pre-print distributed in advance of the publication of the paper concerned. The decision of the Commission in this case was embodied in *Opinion 59*, which was published in March 1914 (*Smithson. Publ.* 2256 : 140—143). In the Ruling given in this *Opinion* the Commission did not give an interpretation of the *Règles* on the question of principle involved, but contented itself with directing that the name *Amphimerus* Barker ranked for purposes of priority from the date on which the paper containing this name was published in a regular fashion and not from the earlier date on which it had been given an irregular currency through the distribution of pre-prints of Barker’s paper.

8. At Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, (a) that the question of principle raised implicitly in *Opinion 59* should be dealt with by the insertion of a new substantive provision in the *Règles*, and (b) that the Resolution embodied in *Declaration 2* should be dealt with by the insertion in the *Règles* of a *Recommandation* deprecating the issue of pre-prints. The following are the texts of the decisions so taken :—

- (a) *Decision by the Paris Congress to insert in the “ Règles ” a mandatory provision prescribing that a name appearing in a pre-print of a paper printed for publication in a serial*

*publication does not acquire any rights under the Law of Priority through the distribution of that pre-print (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 146) :*

That words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear :—

.....

that, where a new name appears in a paper published in a book or serial and separates of that paper are distributed in advance of the publication of the paper concerned, the new name ranks for the purposes of the Law of Priority not from the date of the distribution of the separates but from the later date on which the paper was actually published either in that book or serial or elsewhere.

(b) *Decision by the Paris Congress to insert in the “ Règles ” a “ Recommendation ” embodying the substance of the Ruling given in “ Declaration ” 2 (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 167) :*

That there should be added to the portion of Article 25 in which the decision given in *Opinion 59* was to be embodied a *Recommandation* urging editors not to make available, and authors not to distribute, copies of papers prior to those papers being actually published in the book or serial for inclusion in which they had been printed.

9. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decisions, the portions of *Opinion 59* containing an interpretation of Article 25 of the *Règles* (i.e. the whole of that *Opinion* other than the part relating expressly to the date of publication of the generic name *Amphimerus* Barker) were repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 165—166*). At the same time *Declaration 2* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *ibid. 4 : 171*).

### Declaration 3

“ On the importance of giving a clear indication of the date of issue of every zoological publication ”

10. *Declaration 3*, which embodied a Resolution adopted by the International Commission in Monaco in 1913, was designed

to encourage editors of zoological publications to give a clear indication (year, month, day) of publication of the book or part concerned. At its Session held at Budapest in 1927 the Commission reverted to this subject and adopted a supplementary Resolution setting out in rather greater detail the procedure which it desired editors to follow in recording the dates of publication of parts of serial publications. The Resolution so adopted was later embodied in *Declaration 8*.

11. At Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that the subject matter of the Resolutions embodied in *Declarations 3 and 8* should be combined in a single *Recommandation* to be inserted in the *Règles*. The text of the decision so taken was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 170) :—

That there should be added at some appropriate point in the *Règles* a *Recommandation* urging every editor or other person concerned with the publication of a book or serial concerned with zoology to take all necessary steps to ensure :—

- (a) that its exact date of publication (year, month, day) be clearly stated in every zoological work ;
- (b) that, in the case of serials and separate works published in parts, each part shall bear its exact date of publication and that on the completion of the volume concerned there shall be added a statement giving the date on which each part was published and specifying its exact contents (both pages and plates).

12. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Declarations 3 and 8* were repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).

#### Declaration 4

**“ On the need for avoiding intemperate language in discussions on zoological nomenclature ”**

13. *Declaration 4* embodied a Resolution which at its meeting held in Monaco in 1913 the Commission considered it opportune

to adopt in view of the bitterness with which certain of the controversies of that day had been pursued. At its Session held in Paris in 1948 the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that a new Article should be inserted in the *Règles* embodying and somewhat extending the condemnation of the use of intemperate language in the discussion of problems of zoological nomenclature. The text of the decision so taken was as follows (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 167) :—

That there should be inserted in the *Règles* an Article laying it down that the use of intemperate language is to be avoided in the discussion of zoological nomenclature.

14. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Declaration 4* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).

#### Declaration 5

**“ On the grant to the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature of Plenary Powers to  
suspend the Rules in certain cases ”**

15. *Declaration 5* embodied the Resolution—perhaps the most important and certainly the most widely known ever adopted by the International Congress of Zoology in the field of nomenclature—under which the Ninth International Congress at Monaco in 1913 conferred upon the Commission Plenary Powers to suspend in the normal provisions of the *Règles* under certain conditions in the interests of nomenclatorial stability.

16. By the time that the Commission held its Session in Paris in 1948 it was widely felt by zoologists that the stage had been reached at which it was desirable that the provisions of the Plenary Powers Resolution should be reviewed in detail, experience having shown that certain of the conditions attaching to the



use of those Powers were either unduly restrictive or for other reasons no longer appropriate. In view of the importance of this subject and of the great interest felt in it by zoologists, special arrangements were made for a full and detailed discussion of the issues involved. The first of these discussions took place at a Public Meeting of the International Commission held on Wednesday, 21st July 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), the second at a meeting of the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held jointly with the International Commission on Friday, 23rd July 1948 (1950, *ibid.* **5** : 5—13). The principal modifications of the Plenary Powers procedure then agreed upon were :—(1) the reduction from twelve to six months of the prescribed period of Public Notice of applications involving the possible use of the Plenary Powers ; (2) the deletion of the provision that Public Notice be given to not less than two of five specified serial publications and the substitution therefor of a provision requiring that such Notice be given in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and to two other serial publications, of which one shall be a serial published in Europe and the other a serial published in America, the serials in question to be designated from time to time by the Secretary to the Commission ; (3) the repeal of the provision requiring absolute unanimity in any vote taken on an application involving the use of the Plenary Powers in order to secure the adoption of the proposal so submitted and the substitution therefor of a provision prescribing that an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the Members of the Commission voting (i.e. two affirmative votes out of every three votes cast) be sufficient to secure the adoption of any proposal involving the use of the Plenary Powers ; (4) the insertion in the *Règles* of a new Article providing for the use by the International Commission of the Plenary Powers specified in *Declaration 5*, subject to the revised conditions prescribed by the Paris Congress.

17. The repeal of the provision in *Declaration 5* enshrining the ancient *Liberum Veto* and the reduction in the period of Public Notice to be prescribed were the first of the proposals relating to Plenary Powers to be considered. The following is the text of the decisions taken (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 50—51) :—

That both at meetings of the Commission and, when during intervals between such meetings, decisions need to be taken by the Commission

either in regard to the interpretation or possible amendment of the *Règles* or in regard to the application of the *Règles* in individual cases :—

- (a) A proposed *Opinion* not involving the use by the Commission of their Plenary Powers to suspend the *Règles* shall be adopted as the *Opinion* of the whole Commission when all the members of the Commission have voted thereon or when, after a period of six months calculated from the date of despatch by the Secretary to the Commission of voting papers in regard to the proposed *Opinion*, not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the Commission, calculated by reference to the number of such members as at the date on which the voting papers were so despatched, record their votes on the said proposal or, without voting, signify their willingness to support the view, or the majority view, of other members of the Commission, provided that, where the voting is not unanimous, the number of affirmative votes, including any conditionally affirmative votes cast in the manner indicated above, exceeds the number of negative votes cast.
- (b) A proposed *Opinion* involving the use by the Commission of their Plenary Powers to suspend the *Règles* or a proposed *Declaration* containing a recommendation to the International Congress of Zoology in favour of any change in, or addition to, the *Règles* shall be adopted as the *Opinion* or *Declaration* of the whole Commission in like conditions to those specified in (a) above, save that every such proposed *Opinion* or *Declaration* shall require to receive at least two affirmative votes, including affirmative votes conditionally cast in the manner indicated in (a) above, out of every three votes cast, in order to secure its adoption by the Commission.

18. The remainder of the proposals relating to the Plenary Powers provisions were considered immediately after the decisions on voting procedure quoted in the immediately preceding paragraph had been reached. At the close of this second portion of the discussion a decision was taken which not only covered the matters dealt with in that discussion but in addition subsumed also the decision previously reached on voting procedure. The following is the text of the decision so taken (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 55—56) :—

That the following amendments be made in the Resolution adopted by the International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in 1913, under which the Congress conferred Plenary Powers upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to

suspend the *Règles*, as applied to any given case, where, in the opinion of the Commission, the strict application of the *Règles* would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity :—

- (a) *Article 1, First Proviso* : (i) the period of notice to be reduced from twelve months to six months : (ii) the words “ in any two or more . . . and the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* ” to be deleted and the following words inserted in their place : “ in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and in two other serials, of which one is to be a serial published in Europe and the other a serial published in America, the serials in question to be selected on each occasion by the Secretary to the Commission as being, in his opinion, the serials in which publication of the notice is best calculated to bring the subject matter of the notice to the attention of interested specialists ” ; (iii) words to be inserted to make it clear that the period of six months referred to in (i) above runs from the date on which the notice relating to any given case is published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* ;
  - (b) *Article 1, Second Proviso* : the words “ provided also that the vote in the Commission is unanimously in favour of suspension ” to be deleted and words to be inserted in their place specifying that the vote in the Commission is to be either unanimous or, if by a majority, by a majority calculated in the manner agreed upon by the Commission in their revised voting procedure ;
  - (c) *Article 1, Third Proviso* : to be deleted ;
  - (d) *Article 2* (“ *That in the event that a case . . . is concerned* ”) : (i) this Article to be deleted ; but (ii) words to be inserted at some appropriate point in the revised text embodying the proposition laid down in the last sentence of this Article, namely that a decision taken by the Commission under their Plenary Powers is final and not subject to appeal ;
  - (e) *Articles 3 and 4* : to be renumbered 2 and 3 respectively ;
- (2) to recommend that the provisions contained in the Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913, amended as shown in (1) above, be incorporated in an Article in the *Règles* ;

19. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Declaration 5* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).



20. The question of the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was considered also in 1953 by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, when engaged upon a general survey of means for promoting greater stability in zoological nomenclature. As part of its policy for furthering that object, the Copenhagen took two decisions affecting the Plenary Powers. First, it inserted in the Preamble then affixed to the *Règles* an express reference to the Plenary Powers as part of the machinery provided for promoting stability and universality in zoological nomenclature. Second, it made certain extensions in the Plenary Powers by removing restrictive phraseology adopted at the time of the original grant of those Powers to the Commission by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913. The following is the text of the decisions so taken by the Copenhagen Congress :—

(a) *Addition to the “ Règles ” of a Preamble emphasising the objectives of stability and universality and in this connection making express reference to the Plenary Powers (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. : 22, Decision 19) :*

19. *Preamble to the “ Règles ” to emphasise the objective of stability and universality :* The Colloquium recommends that the *Règles* should be preceded by the following Preamble :

- (1) The object of the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique* is to provide a system for the naming of taxonomic groups of animals, under which the name for each unit is unique and distinctive.
- (2) It is also a primary purpose of the *Règles* to ensure that those names shall be both stable and universally accepted. When either of these objects is threatened by the application of any part of these *Règles* in an individual case, the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature afford relief.
- (3) The *Règles* do not trespass in any way on the freedom of taxonomic thought or practice.

- (b) *Amendments to the provisions relating to the Plenary Powers (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. : 22—23, Decision 20) :*

20. *Amendments to the provisions relating to the Plenary Powers :* The Colloquium recommends that the provision based upon the Monaco Resolution of 1913 (see 1943, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 1 : 31—40*) embodying the Plenary Powers granted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, which was incorporated into the *Règles* in Paris in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 56*), should be amended in the two following respects :—

- (1) In the portion of the first Article which provides that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should have power to suspend the *Règles* as applied to any given case, “ where, in its judgment, the strict application of the *Règles* will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity ”, the phrase cited above in quotation marks should be replaced by the words “ for the purpose of preventing confusion and of promoting a stable and universally accepted nomenclature ”.
- (2) In the third Article of the Plenary Powers provision which provides that these Powers are to be applied “ in the first instance and especially to cases of the names of larval stages and the transference of names from one genus or species to another ”, the words “ the names of larval stages and ” should be deleted.

### Declaration 6

**“ On the need for new names to be clearly indicated as such on their first publication and on the need for avoiding the publication of names as new on more than one occasion ”**

21. *Declaration 6*, which was adopted by the International Commission at its Session held at Budapest in 1927, dealt with two subjects which, though allied (in the sense that both are concerned with action to be taken at the time of the publication of new names), are nevertheless entirely distinct. When the subject matter of this *Declaration* came to be considered by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948, the two subjects involved were treated separately.

22. The question relating to the indication of names as new at the time of their first publication is a general one and applies to names published for all the categories recognised by taxonomists. At Paris consideration of this subject was given first to names published for species and taxa of lower rank, this subject arising in the course of the discussion of proposals for instituting a series of rules for the regulation of names for infra-subspecific names. When later the present *Declaration* came to be dealt with, consideration was given to the same problem in relation to the publication of new names for taxa of the family-group and for generic and subgeneric names. The proposal submitted to, and approved by, the Congress was that a *Recommandation* should be inserted at some appropriate point in the *Règles* urging authors publishing names for new taxa clearly to indicate that those names were new names. The following is the text of each of the two parts of which the decision taken by the Paris Congress is composed :—

*Decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology  
on the subject of the need for indicating that names  
published for new taxa are new names*

(a) *Decision in relation to names for species and taxa of  
lower rank (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 92)*

That the *Recommandations* referred to in (6) above [i.e. the *Recommandations* which it was then agreed to insert in the *Règles* for the purpose of securing as high a standard as possible in the operation of the new provisions relating to the naming of infra-subspecific forms] should strongly recommend :—

- (a) that an author, when publishing a trivial name for a previously unnamed subspecies, should cite that name in a trinomial combination (consisting of (1) the generic name, (2) the specific trivial name<sup>2</sup>, and (3) the subspecific trivial name) and should add, immediately after the subspecific trivial name, the expression “ssp. n.” or some equivalent expression, thereby indicating both that the name is a new name and that it is intended to apply to a subspecies ;

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<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1.

- (b) that an author, when publishing a trivial name for a previously unnamed infra-subspecific form, should (1) cite the specific name (consisting of a binominal combination of the generic name and the specific trivial name) of the species concerned or, if the form is described as a form of a subspecies only, the name of that subspecies (consisting of a trinominal combination of the generic name and the specific and subspecific trivial names of the subspecies concerned), (2) insert after the specific or subspecific trivial name, as the case may be, a comma followed by an expression indicating the status attributed to the form in question (e.g. an expression such as "form. vern.", "♀-form," or "ab."), and (3) add the name of the new infra-subspecific form, followed by the expression "form. n." or some equivalent expression, thereby indicating both that the name is a new name and that it is intended to apply to an infra-subspecific form ;

(b) *Decision in relation to names for taxa belonging to the family-group and for genera, subgenera and species* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 169)

- (1) that there should be added at some appropriate point in the *Règles a Recommandation* urging every author, when publishing a new Family or Sub-Family name clearly, to indicate that that name is a new name by inserting immediately after that name a comma followed by the expression "fam.n." or sub-fam.n.", as the case may be, or some equivalent expression ;
- (2) that there should be added to the *Règles a Recommandation* urging every author, when publishing a new generic or sub-generic name or a new specific name, clearly to indicate that that name is a new name by inserting immediately after that name a comma followed by the expression "gen.n.", "subgen.n.", "sp.n.", as the case may be, or some equivalent expression.

23. On the question of the avoidance of publishing a name as a new name on more than one occasion the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that a *Recommandation* in the sense of the second part of *Declaration 6* should be inserted in the *Regles*. The following is the text of the decision so taken (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 169) :—

That there should be added at some appropriate point in the *Règles a Recommandation* or *Recommandations* urging every author, when publishing a new name belonging to a category recognised in the

*Règles*, i.e. a new name for any category from Family to infra-subspecific form (both inclusive), (a) not to publish that name as a new name in more than one book or paper and (b) not to publish in more than one serial a paper containing a new name, without indicating on the second, or any subsequent, occasion that the paper in question had already been published and giving a bibliographical reference to the serial in which that paper had been first published.

24. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decisions, *Declaration 6* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).

### Declaration 7

**“ On the need for quoting bibliographical or other references  
for all names cited in zoological works ”**

25. *Declaration 7* embodied a Resolution adopted by the International Commission at its Session held at Budapest in 1927. The subject matter of this *Declaration* was considered by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948 and on its recommendation the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology inserted in the *Règles* a provision embodying the substance of the Ruling given in this *Declaration*. The following is the text of the decision so taken (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 170) :—

That there should be added at some appropriate point in the *Règles* a provision urging every author who cites a generic, subgeneric, specific, subspecific or infra-subspecific name to insert at least once in the paper concerned the name of the author, and the date of publication, of each name cited or preferably to give a full bibliographical reference to the original place of publication of every such name.

26. Consequent upon the adoption of the foregoing decision, *Declaration 7* was repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 171).



### Declaration 8

**“ On the need for giving in the case of zoological journals  
a clear indication of the date of publication of each  
number or part ”**

27. As has been explained earlier in the present paper (paragraph 10), the Ruling given in *Declaration 8* was in the nature of a supplement to that previously given in *Declaration 3* and in consequence these two *Declarations* were considered together by the Commission in Paris in 1948, when a single decision was taken covering the subject of both these *Declarations*. The text of the decision so taken has been given in paragraph 11 of the present paper.

### Declaration 9

**“ On the desirability of Universities including zoological  
nomenclature in their courses of general and  
systematic zoology ”**

28. *Declaration 9* embodied a Resolution adopted by the International Commission at its Session held at Padua in 1930. The subject matter of this *Declaration* differs from that of the previous *Declarations* in that it is of a general character and does not deal with any actual provision in the *Règles*. Accordingly, when in Paris in 1948 the Commission came to codify the Rulings given in the *Declarations* rendered up to that date, it took the view that this *Declaration*, “ being in the nature of a statement of policy ” was “ not of a kind which could appropriately be incorporated in the *Règles* ” (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 166). At the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris concurrently with the Session of the Commission at which this decision was taken it was decided that in future the “ *Declarations* ” Series should be reserved for the recording of Rulings



regarding the interpretation of provisions in the *Règles* given by the International Commission during inter-Congress periods, pending the definitive approval of those Rulings by the next International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 135—137). In order to enable the new series of *Declarations* to be started unencumbered by *Declarations* rendered under the previous system, it was decided that the present *Declaration* should be treated in the same manner as that adopted for its predecessors, that is, that it should be repealed for all except historical purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 171).



## APPENDIX 3

**ACTION IN REGARD TO INDIVIDUAL NAMES OR BOOKS  
CITED IN "OPINIONS" 1 TO 16 TAKEN BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL  
NOMENCLATURE IN THE PERIOD 1948-1955**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature*

In the case of four of the *Opinions* dealt with in the present volume (*Opinions* 5, 11, 13, 16) individual names or books either cited in the Ruling or otherwise involved in the *Opinion* concerned have been the subject of individual action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the period 1948—1955. Particulars of the action so taken are given in the following paragraphs.

- (a) **Rejection for nomenclatorial purposes of Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758, "Geslachten der Vogelen", a Dutch translation of Moehring's pre-Linnean work entitled "Avium Genera" published in 1752 (a case arising in connection with "Opinion" 5)**

2. Annexed as a footnote to an Editorial Note (Note 4) to the re-issue in the present volume of *Opinion* 5 there appeared (: 121—122) a Report by Dr. Karl Jordan on the type of nomenclature employed by Nozeman (C.) & Vosmaer (A.) in 1758 in the work entitled *Geslachten der Vogelen*, a Dutch translation of the pre-Linnean work *Avium Genera* published by Moehring in 1752. Dr. Jordan's Report was considered by the Commission in Paris in 1948 and it was then decided that an *Opinion* should be rendered rejecting Nozeman & Vosmaer's book for nomenclatorial purposes. This decision was later embodied

in *Opinion* 241 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 13—22). In the same *Opinion* the title of the above work was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

- (b) Addition to the “ Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature ” of the title of Latreille’s “ *Considérations générales sur l’Ordre naturel des Animaux composant les Classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* ” published in 1801 (supplement to “ Opinions ” 11 and 136)

3. In the re-issue in the present volume of *Opinion* 11 (relating to the interpretation for the purposes of Rule (g) in Article 30 of the *Table des Genres avec l’espèce qui leur sert de Type* annexed to Latreille (P.A.), 1810, *Considérations générales sur l’Ordre naturel des Animaux composant les Classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes*) attention was drawn in Note 2 of the Editorial Notes (: 185) to the fact that closer inspection of Latreille’s *Considérations générales* had made it necessary to seek from the Commission a clarification of the Ruling given in *Opinion* 11 and that this had later been given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 136 (published in 1939). In 1954 the Commission reviewed the Rulings given in volume 2 of the present series (the volume in which *Opinion* 136 was published) for the purpose of complying with the General Directive issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that *Opinions* rendered before the meeting of that Congress be re-examined for the purpose of ensuring that the whole of the action required had been taken in the Rulings given in the *Opinions* concerned. In this review the Commission placed the title of Latreille’s *Considérations générales* on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available in Zoological Nomenclature* with a note setting out the Ruling given in *Opinion* 11 as clarified by that given in *Opinion* 136. This decision was embodied in *Direction* 4 published in October 1954 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 629—652).

- (c) Rejection of the edition of Catesby's "Natural History of Carolina" by George Edwards published in 1771, subject to an exception in favour of the Linnean "Concordance" annexed to that work (clarification of a decision given implicitly in "Opinion" 13)

4. In the "Discussion" in *Opinion* 13 the name *Cancer arenarius* used for the Sand Crab in the edition of Catesby's pre-Linnean work entitled *Natural History of Carolina* published by George Edwards in 1771 was rejected on the ground that this work did not satisfy the requirements prescribed by *Opinion* 5. The Ruling given in *Opinion* 13 as to the oldest available name for the Sand Crab was based upon the assumption that the Edwards edition of Catesby's *Natural History* was unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes but no reference to this subject was made in the Ruling ultimately adopted for this *Opinion*. In Note 3 of the Editorial Notes attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 13 in the present volume (: 213—215) attention was drawn to the fact that, although the foregoing edition had been implicitly rejected by the Commission in *Opinion* 13, it was later suppressed under the Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 89, subject to a reservation in favour of the *Concordance* of the names used in the *Natural History* with the names applicable to those species under the Linnean system. For reasons fully explained in later Sections of the Editorial Notes referred to above, the conclusion was reached that the only practicable course would be for the Commission to adopt a completely revised *Opinion* in place of *Opinion* 13. It was accordingly recommended that at the time that *Opinion* 13 was cancelled and replaced in the manner proposed, separate *Opinions* should be rendered clarifying the status of names in the Edwards edition of Catesby's *Natural History* and dealing also with certain other matters which required to be clarified before a definitive Ruling could be given in regard to the specific name properly applicable under the *Règles* to the Sand Crab. It was recommended that the first of these *Opinions* should contain a Ruling rejecting the Edwards edition of Catesby's *Natural History*, subject to the reservation in favour of the Linnean *Concordance*, as had been agreed upon in *Opinion* 89. This proposal was approved by the Commission in Paris in 1948 and the decision so taken was later embodied in *Opinion* 259 (1954, *Ops. Decls.*

*int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 253—264). At the same time the title of the Edwards edition of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*, less the *Linnean Concordance*, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* and the *Linnean Concordance* in the foregoing work was placed upon the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature*.

**(d) Rejection of the work by Meuschen (F.C.), published in 1778 under the title "Museum Gronovianum" (clarification of a problem involved in "Opinion" 13)**

5. In Note 7 of the Editorial Notes attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 13 in the present volume, attention was drawn (: 219—227) to the fact that one of the assumptions adopted implicitly, though not explicitly, in the Ruling given in the foregoing *Opinion* was that the work by Meuschen (F.C.) published in 1778 under the title *Museum Gronovianum* was not a work which satisfied the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles*. This led to an investigation of the status of the above work, the results of which were embodied in the Note 7, to which were annexed facsimile reproductions of two pages of the *Museum Gronovianum*. This investigation fully bore out the conclusions implicitly adopted in *Opinion* 13. It was accordingly recommended in Note 8 (: 231) that an *Opinion* should be rendered by the Commission rejecting Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum* of 1778 for nomenclatorial purposes. This proposal was approved by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. Later, the decision so taken was embodied in *Opinion* 260 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 265—280). At the same time the title of Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum* was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

**(e) Adoption of a revised Ruling as to the oldest available specific name for the Sand Crab**

6. In the light of the conclusions reached in regard to the status of names in Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum*, the conclusion was reached in Note 8 of the Editorial Notes annexed



to the re-issue of *Opinion* 13 in the present volume (: 227—232) that, contrary to the statement in the Ruling (i.e. in the so-called “Summary”) given in *Opinion* 13, the oldest available name for the Sand Crab was *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787. A recommendation was thereupon submitted that *Opinion* 13 should be cancelled and that a revised *Opinion* ruling that the above was the oldest available name for the Sand Crab should be adopted in its place. This proposal was considered by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. At the same time also the Commission considered a proposal (Z.N.(S.) 311) which had been submitted to it in favour of the rejection for nomenclatorial purposes of the *Index* to Gronovius’ *Zoophylacium Gronovianum* published in 1781. This proposal, though submitted independently, had a bearing upon the problem of the oldest available name for the Sand Crab, since, as had been pointed out to the Commission by Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*Washington, D.C.*), if the foregoing *Index* were acceptable for nomenclatorial purposes, the name *Cancer quadratus*, as published in it, would render the name *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, invalid as a junior homonym.

7. As a first step, the Commission considered the application submitted in regard to the status of Meuschen’s *Index* to the *Zoophylacium Gronovianum*. On this, the Commission decided that on the evidence submitted it was clear that in the foregoing work Meuschen had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that the work concerned did not satisfy the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles*. Later, this decision was embodied in *Opinion* 261 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 281—296). At the same time the title of the above work was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

8. Having thus cleared up the status of the three books which were involved in the present case, the Commission found itself in a position to consider the question of the oldest available specific name for the Sand Crab. First, the Commission placed on record that, even if (as it had decided was not the case) the Edwards (1771) edition of Catesby’s *Natural History of Carolina* had been a nomenclatorially available work, the name *Cancer*

*arenarius* used in it for the Sand Crab would not have been the oldest available name for that species, for that name was a junior homonym of the long-overlooked name *Cancer arenarius* Toreen, 1765. The species to which Toreen's name was applicable had not been determined, but it was evident both from his description of it and from the locality in which his material was taken that that species was certainly not the Sand Crab. The Commission thereupon decided that the oldest available name for that species was *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787. Having in this way determined what was the position under the *Règles*, the Commission decided that it was desirable that, before an *Opinion* was rendered in the foregoing sense, a further opportunity should be provided to specialists to express a view on the question whether, having regard to the long period which had elapsed since the publication of *Opinion* 13, in which it had been provisionally ruled that *Oxypoda albicans* Bosc, [1801—1802], was the oldest available name for the Sand Crab, it was desirable that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *albicans* Bosc by suppressing its senior subjective synonym *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787. The Commission accordingly agreed that no *Opinion* should be prepared in this case until after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the publication of the Official Record of the decisions taken by the Commission during its Paris Session. The Commission decided further that, if during the period of six months so provided, no requests were received for the use of the Plenary Powers in favour of the name *albicans* Bosc, an *Opinion* should be rendered setting out the decisions regarding the names *Cancer arenarius* Edwards, 1771, *Cancer arenarius* Toreen, 1765, and *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, specified above and placing the name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer quadratus*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. It was agreed also that the following names should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*:—(1) *arenarius* Edwards, 1771, as published in the combination *Cancer arenarius* (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes); (2) *quadratus* Meuschen, 1778, as published in the combination *Cancer quadratus* (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes); (3) *quadratus* Meuschen, 1781, as published in the combination *Cancer quadratus* (a name published in a work rejected for

nomenclatorial purposes). Finally, it was agreed that the Ruling given in *Opinion* 13 should be cancelled as being "incomplete, in part incorrect, and the whole misleading".

9. The time-limit set for the receipt of comments on the above alternatives was repeatedly extended until ultimately after the expiry of over twenty-eight months from the date of the publication of the Official Record of the Paris decision summarised in paragraph 8 above, during which no objection was received to the acceptance of the name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer quadratus*, as the oldest available name for the Sand Crab, an *Opinion* was rendered declaring that to be the oldest available name for the foregoing species and cancelling *Opinion* 13. The *Opinion* so rendered was *Opinion* 262. This *Opinion* was published in 1954 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 297—328).

(f) Addition of the names "Equus" Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia), and "Alca" Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Aves), to the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" (two names cited in the Ruling given in "Opinion" 16)

10. In *Opinion* 16, the *Opinion* in which the Commission first enunciated the principle of what has since come to be known as "Linnean tautonymy", the Commission cited two generic names as examples of the names of genera, the type species of which had been determined under the novel extension of Rule (d) in Article 30 propounded in the Ruling given in that *Opinion*. The first of these names was *Equus* Linnaeus, 1758. In this case it was ruled that the type species of the genus so named was *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758, because in the synonymy of that species Linnaeus had cited the pre-1758 univocal species-name "Equus" used in the sense of "The Horse". The other generic name cited in the Ruling given in *Opinion* 16 was *Alca* Linnaeus, 1758. In this case it was ruled that by the citation of the pre-1758 univocal species-name "Alca" used in the sense of "The Alca" in the synonymy of the species *Alca torda* Linnaeus, 1758, the species so named had automatically become the type species

of the genus *Alca* Linnaeus, 1758, under the extended interpretation then given for Rule (d) in Article 30.

11. In Note 4 of the Editorial Notes attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 16 in the present volume (: 279—280) the view was expressed that it was desirable that the foregoing names should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the species cited in *Opinion* 16 as the respective type species of the genera so named. This proposal was approved by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. The decision so taken was later embodied in *Opinion* 271 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 41—50). In the same *Opinion* the specific names *caballus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Equus caballus*, and *torda* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Alca torda* (the specific names of the type species of the genera *Equus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Alca* Linnaeus, 1758, respectively) were placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

- (g) Designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species for the genus “*Echeneis*” Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Actinopterygii), in harmony with accustomed usage (supplement to “*Opinion*” 16 and correction of an error in “*Opinion*” 92)

12. In Note 6 of the Editorial Notes attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 16 in the present volume (: 287—297) attention was drawn to the fact that, whereas it had been clearly indicated in the “*Discussion*” in that *Opinion* that the type species of the genus *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758, was *Echeneis remora* Linnaeus, 1758, by Linnean tautonymy (an extension of Rule (d) in Article 30 then enunciated for the first time), the Commission had later in *Opinion* 92 placed this generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Echeneis naucrates* (emend. of *neucrates*) Linnaeus, 1758, as type species. The discovery of the foregoing mistake in *Opinion* 92 led to correspondence with Dr. Ethelwynn Trewavas (*London*), Dr. C. M. Breder, Jr. (*New York*) and Dr. Leonard P. Schultz, Dr. Samuel F. Hildebrand, and Dr. Robert R. Miller (*Washington, D.C.*). This correspondence showed that the specialists concerned were of the opinion that confusion would result if under the normal operation of the *Règles* the



species *Echeneis remora* Linnaeus, 1758, were to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758, and if in consequence the generic name *Echeneis* Linnaeus were to be transferred to the genus currently known by the name *Remora* Gill, 1862. At the conclusion of Note 6 it was accordingly recommended that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to stabilise the existing position by designating *Echeneis naucrates* (emend. of *neucrates*) Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Echeneis* Linnaeus.

13. The foregoing proposals were approved by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. The decision so taken was later embodied in *Opinion* 242 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 23—44). By the Ruling given in this *Opinion* the generic name *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758, was confirmed in its position on the *Official List* after *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758, had been designated under the Plenary Powers to be the type species of this genus and after a Ruling had been given in favour of the acceptance of the emendation from *neucrates* to *naucrates* of the specific name of the foregoing species. At the same time the generic name *Remora* Gill, 1862, with *Echeneis remora* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Finally, the specific names (*naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758, and *remora* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in each case in combination with the generic name *Echeneis*) of the type species of the foregoing genera were placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* and the spelling *neucrates* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Echeneis neucrates*, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as being an Invalid Original Spelling for *naucrates*.

- (h) Designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species for the genus "Taenia" Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Cestoidea) in harmony with accustomed usage (supplement to "Opinion" 16 and correction of an error in "Opinion" 84)

14. In Note 7 of the Editorial Notes attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 16 in the present volume (: 297—302) attention was

drawn to the fact that, whereas it had been clearly indicated in the "Discussion" in that *Opinion* that the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, was *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, by Linnean tautonymy, the Commission had later in *Opinion* 84 placed this generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species. The discovery of the foregoing mistake was very disturbing in view of the extensive literature in which *Taenia* Linnaeus had been treated as being typified by the species *Taenia solium* Linnaeus and the fact that *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus (the true type species of *Taenia* Linnaeus under the *Règles*), which was identified by specialists with *Taenia lata* Linnaeus, 1758, was currently placed in a different genus (*Dibothriocephalus* Lühe, 1899, or *Diphyllobothrium* Cobbold, 1858). In view of the serious confusion which would clearly result if *Taenia solium* Linnaeus were to be displaced from its position as the recognised type species of *Taenia* Linnaeus, it was recommended at the close of the foregoing Note that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to designate that species to be the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus.

15. The foregoing proposal was approved by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. The decision so taken was later embodied in *Opinion* 272 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 51—62). By the Ruling given in this *Opinion* the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus was confirmed in its position on the *Official List* after *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758, had been designated under the Plenary Powers to be the type species of that genus. At the same time the specific name *solium* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Taenia solium* (specific name of type species of *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758) was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.